McKean County Miner.

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HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and Proprietor — [illegible] PAPER OF THE COUNTY — TERMS: $1.50 Per Year

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REPUBLICAN MEETING WAS A SUCCESS.

The G. O. P. Candidates Visited the County Seat Last Thursday.

SPEECHES WERE WELL RECEIVED.

Candidates Stuart, Murphy and Young and Major McDowell Made Addresses—President, Sheridan Gorton—Reception at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia, Republican candidate for Governor; Hon. Robert S. Murphy of Cambria county, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Robert K. Young, of Tioga county, Republican candidate for Auditor General, Major McDowell and party were in Smethport last Thursday. They arrived on the 10:10 a. m. train from Coudersport and immediately after dinner they held a public reception in the lobby of the Grand Central Hotel, where they met many friends, supporters and admirers.

At 1:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order by Sheridan Gorton, Esq., who had been selected to preside and after a few remarks introduced the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart to the audience which consisted of about 250 attentive listeners.

He was warmly received when he arose to speak and his convincing, straightforward style of defining his position made a most favorable impression. His speech was brief but contained much that was of interest to the auditors. He said that he was gratified to meet so many representative people in this section of the State, and was well pleased with the reception accorded him. He had no apologies to offer or explanations to make as to his candidacy, but gave his hearers to understand that he was a candidate, free and unbossed, who was running for the office of governor on his record and merits, and upon a platform containing those sound Republican principles for which President Roosevelt stands. In discussing the trust issue he said that he did not believe in destroying all corporations but he did believe in regulating them so as to prevent their encroachment upon the rights of the individual. Mr. Stuart pledged himself, if elected, to always aim to protect the best interests of the people, and he said that he would do all in his power to advance those reform principles which were advocated by the admirable platform of the Republican party of this State.

He said he was in favor of the two-cent railroad passenger rate, without any $10 deposit; he favored laws that would enable trolley cars to carry freight; he would encourage all movements to advance industrial enterprises; he believed in the freight regulation idea and favored such laws as would give to every shipper and every citizen a square deal. The speaker called attention to the fact that national, as well as State, issues figure in this campaign; that the cardinal principles of protection to industries should be upheld and fostered. He said it made but little difference as to which individual was elected to office—it was the triumph of correct political principles which should be sought by the voters. Mr. Stuart said that if they did not believe in him or what he represented, to vote according to the dictates of their consciences. The issues are clearly defined. The people know what to do. He assured his hearers that if elected he would serve no master but the people. During his address and at its close he was warmly applauded.

Hon. Robert S. Murphy, candidate for lieutenant governor, son of the famous temperance orator, Francis Murphy, brilliant lawyer, whose home is at Johnstown, was the next speaker. He said that at present the people were called upon to align themselves either with the Democrats or Republicans. The nomination of Hughes and Hearst in New York State represents the diversity of opinion which has developed throughout the country. On one side are President Roosevelt and Republican principles; on the other, opposition to the President and the protective, progressive policy of the Republican party. He said that in Pennsylvania the same issue is to be settled. Hon. Edwin S. Stuart in this campaign represents the sound, conservative policy of the Republican party. He was nominated because of his excellent qualifications. At the age of 37 years he had been elected mayor of Philadelphia, and every pre-election promise he had made to the people of that city he fulfilled. At the time corporate influences were powerful and unchecked in their sway, but Mr. Stuart was unawed by them. One notable instance was cited in which the street railway corporation of Philadelphia when changing its power system proposed to tear up the streets without compensating the city. Stuart championed the proposition to force the street railways to pave the streets. The councils failed to support him and he carried the matter to the courts, won his point and ever since that time Philadelphia's streets are paved by the street railway company without cost to the taxpayers.

In speaking of the election of a Democratic state treasurer last year the speaker referred to the Enterprise bank crash and then he called attention to the failure of the Real Estate Co. "There was too much 'enterprise' in one bank and too much 'real estate' in the other," he said. It is unfair to blame either of these financial crashes on politics. The men who caused the trouble in both instances had killed themselves. He spoke of the promises made by Berry to expose alleged Republican corruption, but no such corruption had been found. Fault had been found because an Eastern man was nominated for governor, but he said that the Western part of the State in the late convention was long on favorite sons but short on delegates. Therefore the Eastern man won out. He showed the difference between the manner in which Republican and Lincoln candidates were chosen and the Lincoln system did not show up favorably in comparison. At the conclusion of his remarks he was enthusiastically applauded, as he had been frequently during his remarks.

Hon. Robert K. Young was the next speaker. He is a man who is in the habit of speaking out in meeting. He did not spare the Lincoln party in explaining its odd methods of procedure. It was compared to a bubble sustained by sentiment and its chief purpose was to gratify Lewis Emery's ambition. He said that while Emery had captured the Lincoln party the latter organization had been captured by the Democracy. Mr. Young proceeded at considerable length to express his views. He believed that the last session of the legislature had passed such laws as to make bossism in Pennsylvania as impossible as discord in heaven—or snakes in Ireland. Fusion success would simply be Democratic success and all that that implied. The Lincolnites are like the Cubans. After fighting for years they obtain independence through Uncle Sam's help and now instead of enjoying their improved conditions they insist upon fighting when there is no earthly reason for it.

The speaker told of the practical politics of the opposition and then ridiculed the idea that the Lincolnites could lay claim to any superior quality of political morality. He advocated reforms which the party platform declared for and told his hearers to choose carefully in making selections of men and parties at the polls. His speech was well received.

The audience was favored with a genuine treat in droll Yankee humor when Major Alexander McDowell of Sharon addressed it. The major is another Joe Cannon in his oratorical methods and there is a laugh in every sentence when the spirit moves him. Thursday afternoon he was in the mood. He convulsed his hearers with laughter by his witty flings at the Democracy and the pretenses of their political allies. He told how the Democrats when they controlled Pennsylvania, and were finally ousted by the voters, left a debt of $41,000,000, which had since been wiped out by the "corrupt Republicans" and now "we crooks" had left $13,000,000 for Berry to marvel at when he took off the lid. He said that all Berry had done in the way of reform was to pay the public school appropriations two months earlier than was customary, and thereby beat the State out of $27,000 which would have been coming for interest at the 2 per cent. rate, had the cash been allowed to remain in the banks until it was actually needed. He said that Mr. Emery was a long time discovering that he was a Lincoln Republican. That Mr. Emery was 20 years old when Abraham Lincoln made his first call for Lincoln Republicans, to assist him in putting down the Rebellion, and before the war was over he called for over 600,000 Lincoln Republicans, who with their Democratic friends responded, yet Mr. Emery was not among those Lincoln Republicans and Democrats. But some forty years afterward Mr. Emery responds to that martyred man's call to save the country and now poses as the only original Lincoln Republican and stands ready to do the trick if the people will elect him governor of this great Keystone State. Major McDowell made Democratic pretensions seem very ridiculous and he was frequently reminded by his hearers that his clever speech was making a great hit. He was the last speaker of the day, and after the meeting many admirers went forward to greet the standard bearers of the Grand Old Party.

Last Excursion to Niagara Falls.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. will run their last excursion of the season to Niagara Falls Sunday, Oct. 14th. Special train will leave Mt. Jewett at 8:30 a. m. Round trip tickets, good two days, only $1.50.

For Sale.

Forty acres nice, smooth meadow. Inquire, John Harrington, R. F. D. No. 6, Smethport, Pa.

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"The Warning Bell."

The story of the play is one of thrilling interest, and is one continuous series of surprises. It is so unlike other plays that the unexpected is always happening. The characters are strong

MISS BARBARA SWAGER, as "Dora."

and intensely human. The comedy is of the merriest and brightest; there being five of the very best comedy parts running through the play. There are none of the old, second-hand threadbare tricks of the ordinary play-writers, but a new story in every detail, told in a new, striking and original way. It is one of the few plays that delights everybody. A play to be remembered for a life time. A play once seen, never forgotten. A play that gives you much to enjoy and much to take away and remember afterwards.

Death of A. J. Parker.

Andrew J. Parker died at his home in East Smethport early Sunday morning, September 30, 1906, from the infirmities of old age and a general breakdown of health. He was aged 68 years and nine months.

Mr. Parker was born in Coryville on Dec 10, 1838, and when he was 15 years of age he went to work for Orrin Haven of Keating township and stayed with him until he was 21. He then commenced carrying the mail from here to Olean, the nearest railroad station then, and as the railroad came nearer he continued this occupation until the road was built to Smethport. He then went into the freight hauling business which occupation he followed until about eight years ago when he was forced to retire on account of his health.

On March 12, 1865, he was married to Miss Esther Talbert, who survives him to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband. "Jack" Parker as he was always called by his many friends, was an honest, honorable man who had a warm heart and a jolly disposition and he made more friends than the average man and these friends will be pained to learn of his demise.

The funeral services were held at the family residence at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Smith of the United Brethren church officiating, and his remains were laid at rest in Rose Hill cemetery.

Miraculous Escape.

The 18-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, who reside below East Kane, in a house which stands very close to the railroad track, had a hair-breadth escape from being ground to pieces beneath the wheels of two pusher engines. The little one had strayed onto the track and was playing very contentedly when two of the locomotives came rushing along, and before either of the engineers realized what was happening both engines had passed over the child. The engineer of the first pusher knew nothing whatever of the occurrence. The second engineer noticed upon the track what he supposed was a piece of cloth, but when he again looked out after passing over the object he was horrified to see it move. He brought his engine to a standstill and went back to the object, and to his horror discovered that he had run over a little child. He picked the little one up and brought it to the Kane Summit hospital, where, strange as it may seem, it was found that aside from being bruised and its face and head badly scratched, the little one had suffered no serious injury and rested quite comfortably. The physicians state that if no internal injuries develop the child will undoubtedly recover.—Kane Republican.

Auction Sale.

I will sell my entire stock of household goods, including furniture, kitchen utensils, carpets, dishes, etc., at public auction at my premises in Farmers Valley, near Pennsylvania depot, on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1906, at 2 p. m.

E. A. SPENCER.
Farmers Valley, Pa.

For Sale.

Good building lot opposite depot at Larabee. For further information inquire of H. W. RUBIN,
Smethport, Pa.

For Rent.

A desirable flat in the Reilly block, Main street. For particulars inquire of M. B. Greer, Grand Central Hotel.

B. F. Koenig has returned home and is now ready to do painting or paper hanging. Leave orders at residence on Water street or drop him a card.

Court Proceedings.

The regular term of Court of Quarter Sessions opened at 2 o'clock Monday, Judge Cameron presiding, Judge Bouton also presiding after Monday.

The grand jury was sworn in and instructed as to its duties and W. G. Hollier of Smethport was appointed to act as foreman. The constables made their returns and there were other routine proceedings. The court, as a mark of respect to the late Eugene Mullin, Esq., adjourned until Tuesday at 9 a. m. A committee of attorneys consisting of Messrs. R. B. Stone, J. M. McClure, D. H. Jack, W. J. Milliken and E. L. Keenan was appointed to draft suitable memorial resolutions on the death of Mr. Mullin, the committee to report to the court to-day.

Clyde McKinney, who was charged with stealing a live lobster from the Hotel Weaver, Bradford, was found not guilty.

David Simons of Bradford was convicted of simple assault.

Mike Trepus was found guilty of assault and battery.

In the case of Ed. Beckwith, charged with assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty," and the costs were evenly divided between the prosecutor and defendant.

Jerry Mack pleaded guilty to statutory burglary and was placed under $200 bail to appear at the December term of court.

A case brought up by Ed Dolliver of Bradford against C. Patterson and Ike Matson, resulted in an acquittal of the accused parties. However, the defendants were ordered to pay the costs. Dolliver, the prosecutor, came into court with an alleged load of alcoholic conviviality and the judge directed that he be confined in the county jail for a period of 12 days.

Angelo Inga, who was held for this term of court as an accessory before the fact in the Coryville murder, was released on Monday, his case being nol prossed.

Francisco D'Andrea, who was implicated in that Bradford Italian holdup when an Italian was killed, was found guilty of robbing.

Paddy Collins, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty.

The assault and battery case brought by H. G. Cutting against Veterinary Clark of Bradford, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, Clark to pay costs.

John Malingren, charged with felonious assault, etc., pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the Allegheny penitentiary.

Charles Lindstrom, charged with assault and battery, was found not guilty, but he and the complainant, Ed. Jackson, must divide the payment of the costs.

A nol pros was granted in the case of Roy Kerstetter, charged with non-support.

Henry Malgren, charged with aggravated assault, was found guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

In the assault and battery cases brought against Bernard, Joseph and Fred Horrigan by William Lane, Joseph Horrigan was found not guilty but ordered to pay the costs. The judge directed the jury to find verdicts of "not guilty" in the cases against Fred and Bernard Horrigan, respectively. Another case brought against the same parties by Frank Frawley was continued, owing to the prosecutor's illness.

The case of Rebecca Green, the colored girl who is charged with stealing a ring from the home of Mrs. E. H. Colegrove, is being tried.

The grand jury also acted on the following:

Harry Smith, horse stealing, true bill.

John Ryan, assault and battery, not a true bill; F. H. Gibbons to pay costs.

Paddy Collins, larceny and receiving stolen goods, not a true bill; prosecutor, Frank Miller, pay costs.

Peter Vetri, felony, true bill.

Edward Jackson, assault and battery, not a true bill; prosecutor, C. Lindstrom, to pay costs.

Alfred Richards, violation of innkeepers' act, not a true bill; prosecutor M. W. Heinlein, to pay the costs.

Matteo Wamucceo, alias Matteo Annuti, felony, true bill.

R. C. Eck, felony, true bill.

A. C. Wagner, assault and battery, true bill.

Walter Gage, assault with intent to commit rape, true bill.

James G. Lewis, felony, true bill.

Last Niagara Falls Excursion of the Season.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. will run their last Niagara Falls excursion of the season Sunday, Oct. 14th, on which date round trip tickets will be sold for special train leaving Mt. Jewett at 8:30 a. m. at the extremely low fare of $1.50. Tickets will be good returning on special excursion train leaving Niagara Falls 7:00 p. m. and Buffalo at 8:00 p. m. on date of sale, also from Buffalo on regular trains Monday, Oct. 15th. October is the most delightful month of the year in which to visit Niagara and this last opportunity of the season for a pleasant day's outing at the great resort should be take advantage of.

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R. P. Habgood's Speech.

Robert P. Habgood, publisher of the Bradford Evening Star and Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, immediately after his unanimous nomination at the hands of the Republican county committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. V. Merrick, delivered the following speech, which shows how he stands on important questions and also that he is a capable man to represent this county in the Legislature. He said;

"Mr. Chairman and fellow republicans:

"First of all, I want to say that in my opinion no man can do a bigger thing nor show his real manhood and sterling worth more than to predict his own ambitions and deny himself in helping to make possible the securing by another that which he coveted and worked for. I therefore want to sincerely and enthusiastically acclaim Messrs. Risdon and Nordstrom for their manly, loyal and unselfish action in making the complete unanimity of this meeting possible today. Such a display of real manliness, invariably strengthens the persons making the sacrifice as much or more than the one in whose interest it is made and this is true today.

"Mr. Merrick's nomination was an honor to republicans of McKean county.

"He and Mr. McKean did not announce until six weeks after three other candidates had entered the field.

"In all sincerity, and to the honor of republicans of this county, I say that in my opinion there is not a republican in this county who could have defeated

ROBERT P. HABGOOD.

Mr. Merrick and the same is equally true of Mr. McKean. These gentlemen deserved to win and they did.

"One of the highest compliments ever paid me was when Mr. Merrick, 'who is gone but yet speaketh,' said to me before he announced: 'Bob, I am convinced you and I would vote exactly alike on all questions arising in the legislature. Personally, you would be satisfactory to me.'

"Mr. Merrick did not want nor seek office, he was brought out through the personal efforts of Senator Emery, encouraged by republican leaders of the county, which can only be said to the credit and honor of those who urged him to run, and although his success at the primaries meant my defeat, I challenge anyone to find a man in the county who has been more loyal and constant in supporting Mr. Merrick and his colleague, Mr. McKean, than the republican who finished third place on May 26th. Both personally and in my paper, they have been supported earnestly and constantly.

"I want no higher honor than to be counted a good second to our honored fellow citizen who has passed out from among us; therefore, I feel justly proud of the primary vote, and today I am overwhelmed by the sadness of our loss, mingled with a realization that next to Mr. Merrick, with five candidates in the field, the republicans of McKean county honored me with their preferment; which has been ratified today by the nomination you have regularly and unanimously given me.

"In all frankness, I say to you, I wanted this nomination and worked hard for it, but with equal frankness, assure you, could I have ordered it so, I would willingly have gone down to political oblivion forever rather than have the said circumstances of last week occur to change the ticket.

"To decline the nomination you have given me today would be insincere, ungrateful and cowardly in my opinion, therefore I accept it.

"And now a few words about my candidacy. On March 9th, I announced over my signature the legislation I stood for and that I would support the republican ticket, nominated at the primaries, and since that time these have all been incorporated in the republican platform with other needed reforms. It would, therefore, be a pleasure for me to work and vote to secure all the laws suggested therein.

"I have made no promises nor deals, and if elected, will be free to vote according to my best judgment on all questions.

"I am no man's man. I am no corporation man, and moreover I assure you if elected that no promise of committee appointments or legislative influence will cause me to vote for a man or a measure that I believe to be unfit or improper, and the test shall always be the best interests of the people of McKean county and the state.

"Is it right that a man should refuse to concede to another man the same right which he reserves for himself, i. e. supporting or opposing whoever he chooses in this contest for governor this year?

"The opposition said and says today that Mr. Stuart cannot be elected and there were efforts made to try to get him to decline the nomination for that reason only.

"I stand squarely on the republican platform as a republ[illegible] proud of the platform party's achievements.

"I want to emphasi[illegible] here by illustration: 'I [illegible] tyrant, tells a boy or [illegible] is whipped and proper[illegible] he has profited by it[illegible] does right, do you [illegible] him every day on gene[illegible] on account of his wro[illegible] the past for which he [illegible]ished.' Why of course.

"A parent or teacher encourage and support [illegible] prove when he is do[illegible] ill to discipline them [illegible] wrong, and by the s[illegible] your party and its org[illegible] be chastised when [illegible] right that it should [illegible]ed and assisted when [illegible] and not like the fathe[illegible]den, want to give it [illegible]ping for which it has [illegible] profited by and made [illegible].

"Under republican l[illegible] is now out of debt with[illegible] A republican legislature [illegible] has given us real and needed reform measures, making the [illegible] Pennsylvania politics a thing of the past and safeguarding an honest ballot and honest election.

"Even the opposition admits our platform is right and our candidates are right: 'The best state ticket in forty years,' say our critics. Then fellow republicans, should we not earnestly support the ticket and platform because they are right?

"There is a big difference between pruning a tree and cutting it down. The republican party and organization in Pennsylvania has been pruned properly and is better for it, but now the opposition asks us to go still further and cut it down.

"Will you help do it?

"The responsibility of the situation is with you."

Republicanism vs. [illegible]

The city of Shawn[illegible] is one of the thriving to[illegible] State. It has 20,000 [illegible] tants, many of its stre[illegible] and are traversed by electric [illegible] at night by electric lig[illegible] Like most towns of that wonderful country, says an exchange, its churches, schools and newspapers are of the highest type. The latter are edited by as [illegible] newspaper men as can be found anywhere. Under the foregoing head the Shawnee Daily News of recent date tells its readers why Oklahoma should enter the Union as a Republican St[illegible]. Its arguments are worth reading. It says:

Oklahoma will enter the sisterhood of states magnificently endowed with natural wealth, peopled by a cosmopolitan population, rich in intellect and experience and splendidly equipped with all those things which go to make a citizenship and a commonwealth great. It is inconceivable how with such advantages there could be a possible chance of intelligent voters destroying an opportunity for prestige and power in the nation such as has come to no other state by permitting Oklahoma to fall into the Democrat, non-developing rut of the Solid South. Democracy stands for defeat, disaster, despair, and the destruction of prosperity and its history for the past fifty years has proven its incompetency.

When in power in the Nation under Cleveland, sorrow, sadness, soup-houses, business calamity, Coxie's armies, tramps and tribulations, strikes and strife, riot and ruin run rampant and the Nation staggered under the greatest burden borne since the war of the rebellion. In the states where Democracy rules business stagnation reigns and enterprise is almost unknown. That the Democratic party is incapable of governing either in state or national affairs has been repeatedly proven and with these facts known, [illegible] blight of Democracy will be [illegible] upon the grand new state, seen[illegible]

Under Republican [illegible] to the Nation by Re[illegible] trations, prosperity [illegible] and under Republican [illegible] the highest possible d[illegible] ural resources has fo[illegible] Mines are opened, factories ar[illegible] tries of all kinds are i[illegible] farming brings the market for produce to the farmer's door, investors put their capital to work in manufacturing plants and wealth takes the place of want, prosperity of the laborer succeeds peonage, contentment drives away care, satisfaction supplants sorrow and the shame of poverty. The past of both parties is an open book and he who runs may read. It requires no finished student in political economy to discover the results under the respective parties. Take a map of the United States and put your finger on the most prosperous states, the most highly cultivated and developed commonwealths, where land is bringing the highest prices and where cities, towns, railroads, interurban lines, mines, schools and industries are most in evidence and you put your finger on a Republican state. Look again at the map and locate the states where there is little or no development, where there are no smoking chimneys, no development of natural resources, no new industries, and where land sells at from seventy-five cents to ten dollars an acre and you designate a Democratic commonwealth.

Be up to date and get your Potato Crates at Holmes & Gilfillan's.

TRIUMPH OF WORTH IS WELL EVIDENCED IN EDWIN S. STUART

A Famous Journalist's Story of the Rise of a Poor Boy to High Public Honor.

"NEVER MADE A PROMISE THAT WAS NOT FULFILLED"

Emerged From Trying Term of Office With Echoing Plaudits of a City.

There was no more aggressive supporter of the fusion state ticket and the City Party movement in Philadelphia last fall than the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin." Its editor-in-chief, William Perrine, author of the famous "Penn" comments upon men and measures in that independent journal, gave this word picture of the Republican nominee for governor in his characteristic, frank and manly manner, shortly after the selection of the Republican standard-bearer:

"At the close of the gubernatorial campaign four years ago it was observed that the Republican candidate came out of it without having been compelled even once to defend his personal character. Amidst all the gibes that were cast at Judge Pennypacker and all the controversies over his political status, his record as a man was proof against reproach. It is altogether certain that his successor as a gubernatorial candidate will repeat this experience in the coming campaign. For the life of Edwin S. Stuart in Philadelphia from his boyhood has been so clear, clean, simple and open that it would be hard even for the adroitest of slanderers to fasten upon him the suspicion of an illicit or disreputable act. In his early manhood he framed for himself a code of upright and honorable dealing in his business ambitions and in his daily relations to men; he had a sterling reputation for his squareness and sincerity among those who knew him when he was only in his teens, and in the course of the more than 30 years of his comings and goings among the people, and largely in public life, none has been able to note in him any essential deviation from the principles and the habits which marked him in the humble beginnings of his career.

The Man in the Making.

"When as a lad he had hardly ceased doing chores in the old Leary book store at Fifth and Walnut streets, he was almost as big and strapping a fellow physically as he is now. At 17 or 18 he had the frame and girth of a six-footer, the level-headed sense of judgment of a veteran in the book business when he would go to Thomas' auction rooms on Fourth street, for example, to do the buying for his house, and an unusual facility, for a youth, of knowing how to hold his tongue and yet winning friends with perfect ease. It is sometimes the habit of those who criticise him to call him 'over-discreet' or 'too non-committal.' But this sort of prudence is not a merely political trait or the result of political life. Caution is an instinct with him; it was natural to him when he was earning his $8 or $4 a week and carrying his coffee every morning from his downtown home to warm it up in the middle of the day at the Fallon shoe store, and when at night time the row of tall boards which encased the cheap stalls on the outside walls were fastened together, young Stuart was as careful to see that they were made quite as secure in protecting the 5 and 10-cent stock as he was that the rarest editions on the inside should be safeguarded from theft or fire. And yet with all his circumspection in speech there wasn't a more cheerful or more sunny-faced lad in the neighborhood. He worked all day long and frequently well into the night as if he never knew what it was to be tired, and although he was singularly free of the loose or hurtful habits which most lads contract in the growing ago, no one thought of associating him with the idea of a milksop or a pretender. To everybody about Fifth and Walnut streets he was 'Ed,' 'Ned' or 'Eddie,' and even then there was a sort of intuition among the denizens of the corner that he had the making of a somebody in him.

"Mr. Stuart was at one time, when still young, a Sunday school teacher. Some years ago he told me how amused and pleased he was one day in finding among the books which came to his store on Ninth street a copy of a little Testament which contained the inscription that he had written on its fly-leaf in the early '70's when he presented it to one of his pupils. In his relations to his mother, who was of sturdy, religious stock, he was a signal example of the loyalty and gratitude of the son who honors the chief author of his being; he lived as much for her as for himself; the pride which she might find in his ambitions was not the least of his motives in courting public advancement, and when he had almost reached the mayoralty of his native city, the sorest blow of his life was that death should rob him of her in their little home on Tenth street, and that he should be cut off, on the eve of his triumph, from sharing it with her. Stuart had little schooling, except what he got in the Southwest Grammar school, and the education which he gave himself was largely the result of what he read at Leary's in spare moments, or in his winter evening hours at home. But he was emphatically a specimen of what we sometimes call 'good mothers' sons,' and the moral stamina and Scotch-Irish sense in the man came to him through her, in a domestic atmosphere of frugality, thrift and those simple virtues that are chastened by patient toil in the face of suffering or sorrow.

A Character That Told.

"It is to the character which was thus formed in Stuart that the offices and the honors which have been given him in Philadelphia are primarily due. His nomination for governor of Pennsylvania, like his election to the presidency of the Young Republicans when, a quarter of a century ago it became a stepping-stone of his career, his election to select council, his election to the mayoralty, his election to the presidency of the Union League, his appointment to the board of city trusts, and his appointment, which he declined, some months ago, to the reconstructed board of education, not to speak of the proffers which have been made to him at various times of other offices, have almost invariably been the outcome of respect for, or confidence in his character. That the favorable impression which a man of his unusually large and forceful physique makes upon the public mind enters to some extent into this disposition to recognize him is not to be doubted, for Stuart has an external appearance which multitudes men may envy. But this is a comparative trifle when compared with that sort of impression which is made year in and year out, in little things as well as in big things, by sobriety, and steadiness, and dignity yet simplicity of conduct, and immunity from scandal, and square dealing, and charity of thought, and truthfulness of speech. Thus there is not a division of the humblest citizens of the 26th ward in which the name of Edwin S. Stuart is not trusted today as a household word, and often it has been known to be commended by workingmen as a model to their boys; on the other hand, there is not a member of the Union League who feels that its honor before the nation will ever be tarnished by any act of his while he is in its presidency. Nor is there any semblance of moral ostentation in his character, none of that affectation or self-consciousness or preachiness which sometimes imparts a smugness or disagreeable stiffness to the intrinsic quality of a good man. The instinct of rational fellowship in him is strong; no other public man in Philadelphia probably has more friends or acquaintances to salute him when he comes down Chestnut street, and in his intercourse there is that abundance of heartiness which comes from seemingly perfect health, a kindly disposition and the frankness of a clean nature. There is no discrimination in his conduct, whether he meets a millionaire or a coal heaver, and there is no trace of a sign in his manner or his manners that the recognition which has come to him in securing some of the most coveted prizes of ambition has spoiled him, in the sense of making him forgetful of his struggling days or of turning his head. In fact, it would be hard to find among the noted characters of Philadelphia a man less suggestive of anything like vanity or self-approbation.

Temperate in Word and Deed.

"The chief weaknesses attributed to Stuart are want of positiveness, slowness in reaching conclusions, and excess of amiability. They are the same weaknesses that McKinley's critics passed upon him up to the time he went into the presidency, and the Stuart temperament is undoubtedly a kindred one to the 'McKinley temperament' in both its personal and political aspect. In all his career in Philadelphia I do not recall that he ever felt himself publicly moved to abuse a man or to speak harshly of one, however much he might condemn a vice or a wrong, and in his private conversation there is the same abstinence from merely personal reprobation. He is a believer in the wisdom of the motto that haste makes waste, but if he is slow to reach his conclusions he sticks to them when he gets there. From his point of view a man in office is not so much the leader of the people as he is the instrument of the people, and it is less his business to form public opinion than to obey public opinion. The real test of the usefulness of a public man consists in the substantial and lasting betterment which he produces for his community, and yet there are in Philadelphia some men who with notable reputations for being 'positive' could not stand that test and whose vigor of affirmation is sometimes hardly more than a windy, worthless verbosity.

An Eventful Term.

"Thus Stuart, when he became mayor of Philadelphia, made few promises, and, such as they were, they were simply and carefully expressed. But the city and its material improvements advanced during the four years of his term; the average of the personnel of his administration in point of character and efficiency was creditable, and no responsible opponent, however bitter, ventured to advance even a suspicion dishonorable to its head. At all times he was accessible to all citizens, and none whose complaint might be worth making ever suggested that he did not have an opportunity for fair play and courteous hearing. The mayor, it is true, was always reluctant to make a promise, but when one was made it was kept. Politically the Combine of Martin and Porter flourished during his term, but there was comparative peace in the politics of Philadelphia. Stuart made the effort, but failed in it, of taking the police out of politics.

Indeed, at the start it looked as if his administration might be a wreck. His first director of public safety was proved to have been a thief, but the mayor promptly got rid of him. The city treasury had been robbed right and left by Bardsley, but the mayor lost no time in getting his experts into the office and putting Bardsley under arrest. The Queen Lane reservoir was charged with being infected by the rankest jobbery, but the chief accuser broke down in a court of justice and an equity suit was dismissed from consideration by the judges. When the first boulevard or parkway bill passed councils, largely at the instance of the Pennsylvania railroad, Stuart vetoed it, but he took the ground substantially that it was doubtful whether the city could afford it, and that the majority of the people, as was then true, were probably opposed to it. This subjected him to criticism as a man who was not bold and progressive enough to lead in the making of a great municipal improvement, and the same kind of criticism was directed against him with much vigor by the Traction company or its spokesmen when he halted the originay trolley bills, although there was no doubt that the majority of the people were against them also. But the outcome of Stuart's action was the most valuable concession the railway interests have ever made to the city.

"This was the acceptance of the obligation to put asphalt improvements on the streets which they occupied and to maintain the pavements; and it has been chiefly under the operations and effects of that covenant in the past dozen years or more that Philadelphia became one of the best-paved cities in the United States. The reclamation of Broad street as a highway was another of his special policies, as was also the asphalting of small or comparatively obscure streets in the poor and congested quarters, so that neighborhood cleanliness and sanitation might be advanced. But the foremost act of an administration which was fruitful of the well-distributed improvement that counts in detail, was the initiation of the movement for abolishing the grade crossings on the main line of the Reading railway and the construction of the subway on Pennsylvania avenue.

Set a Standard.

"The comparative rapidity with which Mayor Stuart and the late Edward M. Paxson, as the chief representative of the Reading, came into an agreement on a problem which was generally thought to be entirely beyond the reach of immediate solution, has been in striking contrast with the delay of years over the Ninth street crossings. Stuart managed his end of the case with admirable patience, tactfulness and persistence, without fussiness or the slightest effusion of promises; and when the undertaking, which began under his administration in co-operation with the company, was completed, there were not only no jobs charged against it, but the expenditure was actually less than the amount of money appropriated.

"When he went out of the mayoralty it was with no general lessening of the personal respect which he had when he went into it, but which it had been the lot of most mayors, sometimes undeservedly, to lose on making their exit. Stuart's experience in that respect, however, was like this—that there was a disposition all around among thoughtful men to put upon his head and not his heart the responsibility for his errors of commission or of omission and to greet him as one who had done his part honestly and with clean hands. The citizens' dinner which was given to him when he retired to private life was one of those appreciations which really mean something. Its guests were made up of men of all parties and various representatives of religion like Archbishop Ryan, Bishop Whitaker and the present Bishop McVickar; Charles Emory Smith performed his happiest offices as an orator, and John Wanamaker likened the young mayor, I think—for he was then but 42 after his four-years' term—to a sort of Dick Whittington, of Philadelphia.

A Tribute to Worth.

"As a matter of fact, Stuart formed an ambition for that office in the days when it was first occupied by Stokley and when he himself had not become a voter, and it is the only office, except his seat in councils years ago, that he has deliberately and openly planned to secure. The self-restraint which he has time and again exhibited in putting away from him the baits which politicians have cast in his direction has been marked. Thus it might have been possible for him to have made a dash for the governorship while he was mayor, when various plans to head off Hastings were on foot and when all the bootlickers of politics who ever gather around a mayor were urging him to let his administration be set up in his behalf. But Stuart, with all his amiability, can tell a hawk from a handsaw in politics as quickly as most of the experts, never lost an hour's sleep over the affair, eventually put his foot on it quietly, and thereby removed from Hastings' path the only formidable obstruction that might have been set in his way. And now, in the fullness of time, with a new political generation coming into the field, and with Quay and half the other old leaders dead or nearly dead, the nomination comes to him without the lifting of a finger on his part and with the expectation that it will meet the popular sentiment of the hour.

"Whatever else it may or may not be, politically, it is personally at least a striking tribute to the worth of character. PENN."

The Press Gangs.

Desperate means were sometimes resorted to in order to get men for British warships. A chronicler writes that in the year 1788, "a fleet of ships being required immediately to be manned, the press gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the monument, which, drawing together a great number of idle people, they had the opportunity of selecting as many men as answered the purpose of their intended scheme." The scene so enraged a citizen that he fired a shot at the bird, "which occasioned it to fly away." But the mischief had been done.

Its Purport.

"What does that expert witness' evidence go to show?" inquired the man who was trying to understand the trial.

"It goes to show which side has paid him a retainer," answered the lawyer.—Washington Star.

Spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out of doors.—Vandyke.

Consols by the Pennyworth.

It may not be generally known that a pennyworth of British consols can be purchased. Consols are not like shares, which are invariably of a certain denomination—£1, £5, £10, and so on—but can be divided up to any extent. It consequently happens that very small amounts of this lordly stock are bought to make up round sums, but no one can be registered at the Bank of England as a holder unless he has acquired enough to bring him in fourpence a year in dividends, and less than £1 will purchase a sufficient amount for that purpose.—London Saturday Review.

An Odd Argument.

Here is a knotty problem suggested by Sir Henry Roscoe in his autobiography. Two men argued as to whether oil or water were the lighter. The first man contended that the oil must be lighter, as it floats upon water. And then the unscientific man triumphed with the argument that oil must be the heavier because it keeps the water down.

Libeled London.

When the most has been said against London smoke and London fog, against the dirt laden atmosphere and the noise and worry of the metropolis, it is still true that there are healthy people in the capital. London has not perhaps deserved all the hard things that have been said of it.—London Country Gentleman.

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I have just received two carloads of phosophate for oats, grass, corn, potatoes and buckwheat. E. W. JONES.
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NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday, October 15th, A. D. 1900, by W. A. James, E. B. James, C. E. Robinson, J. E. Mullin and R. M. Jones, under the act of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Natural Gas Companies," approved May 20th, A. D. 1885, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called James City Gas Company, the character and object of which is the producing, hauling in, transporting and storing natural gas in the townships of Farmington, Washington, Knox, Highland, Millcreek, Clarion, Paint and Elk, in the county of Clarion, state of Pennsylvania, the townships of Howe, Jenks and Barnett, in the county of Forest, state of Pennsylvania, the townships of Jones, Highland, Spring and Millstone, in the county of Elk, state of Pennsylvania, and the townships of Wetmore and Sargeant, in the county of McKean, state of Pennsylvania, and supplying the same to consumers in the said township of Highland, in county of Elk, and the said township of Wetmore, in the county of McKean, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its rights.

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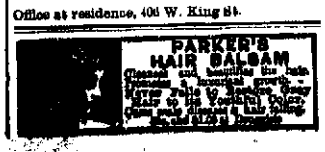

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The Professor

By GEORGE H. PICARD

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One afternoon last summer two [illegible] were unloaded from the city freight at Crosskill [illegible] suburban village of the west [illegible] of a great tidal [illegible]. The instruments were neatly boxed and were both consigned to Professor Pierre Lucien Gerard.

After the train had pulled out of the siding and was on its laborious way up Hickerstraw mountain Jacob Robb, who was both passenger and freight agent, seated himself on one of the boxes—the one which contained a concert grand, the other holding an upright freed his extinct pipe from its residue with unusual particularity, refilled it and, still holding it in his hand, extracted the waybill from his inside vest pocket.

"Pierre Lucien Gerard it is," he decided. "Now, who in thunder is Pierre Lucien Gerard?"

He did not waste any time in trying to answer the question. Mr. Robb knew every man, woman and child in Crosskill, and, for that matter, in all the adjoining villages of Upper Crosskill, South Crosskill and West Crosskill. There were a pair of Pierres, a solitary Lucien and never a Gerard. Such a combination had never existed in any of the Crosskills during his lifetime, and the common cemetery of the villages contained no evidence that it ever had.

As he speculated, Lysander Vorhis, the village truckman, drove up and without alighting took from his trousers pocket a bit of soiled paper, which he proceeded to study industriously.

"Anything come for Peer Lucy-Ann Gee-rard?" he demanded presently.

"Yes," Mr. Robb admitted laconically. Help yourself, Ly."

"A couple o' packages?" the truckman persisted.

"I'm sitting on one of 'em, but I can get up if it's necessary."

Lysander landed on the platform with a bound and approached the boxes.

"Well, I'll be—several things!" he ejaculated with praiseworthy restraint.

"Take 'em right along, Ly," the agent advised sardonically. "Who owns the stuff, anyhow?"

"It belongs to a feller that come up the river on the Mary Perkins this mornin'. He's took the post over the bank and he says he's goin' to open a studyo. Said he expected a couple o' pieces of freight and give me $10 to cart it up."

"I guess you'll earn your money, Ly. You'll have to call out the Crosskill hook and ladder company to help you."

"I'll hand 'em in that steady-no just the same," the truckman declared between his teeth.

Lysander did land them. Before bedtime the two pianos, removed from

"ANYTHING COME FOR PEER LUCY-ANN GEE-RARD?"

their confinement and restored to their proper dignity, stood in the big room over the bank. Next day the suit was made further habitable by sundry pieces of furniture obtained from the local dealer and the door leading into the apartment was decorated with a neat card bearing the legend, "Professor Pierre Lucien Gerard, Teacher of the Pianoforte."

The professor's arrival was the occasion of much speculation on the part of the people of all the Crosskills, and his first public appearance in the capacity of a musician, the result of a fortuitous accident, produced a real sensation. Across the hall from his studio was the lodge room of an order which had issued invitations for a public installation and banquet to be held on the very evening of the day on which the professor had displayed his modest shingle. Almost at the last moment the brother who had been expected to perform the duties of organist fell ill and there was absolutely no one to be found with sufficient confidence in himself to take his place. So it was nothing less than an inspiration that impelled Cornelius Keenholts, the active member of the [illegible]usic committee, to knock timidly at the door of the studio.

"Entrez!" came cheerily from within.

Mr. Keenholts spoke English only, but he opened the door and entered bravely. The professor came forward with a reassuring smile on his handsome face and in English which was perfectly idiomatic and free from accent begged his visitor to be seated.

"I'm migh y glad you can talk English, professor," began the greatly relieved man. "I was afraid I'd made a mess of it."

"I do speak it fairly," the professor admitted modestly, "not so well perhaps as I do some other languages, but well enough to make myself understood."

"You won't need any other language in Crosskill."

"Ah, I see!" laughed the professor, who was standing in an attitude of polite expectation.

Relieved of his embarrassment, Mr. Keenholts proceeded to business. He met no difficulty whatever. The professor was all graciousness. He accepted the invitation to fill the vacancy with a graceful willingness that won the instant admiration of his visitor. "I shall be most happy," he declared, "although I do not know the cabinet organ too well. Let me suggest rather that your society accept the loan of my upright for the occasion. Then, if you wish, I shall be able to entertain you a little. I am seeking pupils, you know, and it will serve admirably to introduce me. It will be better than an advertisement in your paper, and I shall save my money and also show you what I am able to do. How does it please you?"

It pleased Mr. Keenholts amazingly well, and he said so. He agreed to have the piano carried across the hall and promised that no harm should come to it.

"I wish it might be the other, the concert grand," the professor sighed. "I could do myself infinitely better justice. But, alas, it is not possible! It was so badly sunken in transit that it must be silent until an expert restores it."

"It looks like a mighty fine instrument," Mr. Keenholts hazarded.

"It is my very life—my stock in trade, if you will permit me," the musician declared feelingly. "Wherever I go it accompanies me. When we separate it must be for a most urgent reason. It has had a career, my dear sir. To all the world it is a shapeless box of wood, filled with jangling discords perhaps, but to me it is—my very sine qua non."

Professor Gerard did not make his appearance in the lodge room until the members and their guests had assembled and it was time for the proceedings to begin. As he entered the crowded hall and made his way to the platform a hush fell upon the assembly, and every neck was craned to obtain a glimpse of the newcomer. As the professor stepped lightly upon the platform and seated himself at the piano a murmur of satisfaction made the circuit of the large room.

"If he only plays half as well as he looks," began Mrs. Keenholts, an amiable and very rotund woman, in an audible whisper.

A warning "S-h!" from her equally amiable and not quite so rotund daughter interfered with the worthy matron's conclusion, and just then, after a brief consultation with Mr. Keenholts, who was acting as master of ceremonies, the professor struck a mighty chord.

He did look remarkably well. As he sat at the piano, his profile toward his audience, he seemed singularly attractive and even distinguished looking. He was dark and smooth shaven, and his features were modeled on classic lines. He was also slight and rather fragile looking, and his eyes were large and extremely bright, accentuating the pallor of his complexion. His hair was worn longer than the prevailing mode, and the traditional lock fell over his forehead. He was clad in the most irreproachable evening dress, and his manner was everything that could be desired.

The opening music was only a hymn sung by the members in unison, but before it was ended Mr. Keenholts, who was the real musical purveyor for the lodge, made up his mind that a cabinet organ was conspicuously out of place in a lodge room and that a piano should grace the platform hereafter. Then followed the installation ceremonies, during which the professor did not leave the piano, but sat with his poetical face half concealed behind the slender fingers of his left hand. At the conclusion of the induction office Mr. Keenholts announced from the platform that it afforded him great pleasure—and his radiant countenance did not belie the statement—to introduce Professor Pierre Lucien Gerard, a distinguished musician who had most kindly come to their assistance in the hour of perplexity and who was about to establish a school of music in the village. Realizing deeply, he continued affably, that the professor had contributed greatly to the success of the evening, he would now ask him, in behalf of the organization which he represented, to favor the audience with a piece of his own election.

The man at the piano smiled engagingly, squared himself with the instrument, clasped his slender fingers tentatively and dashed off the preliminary arpeggio which is so characteristic of the virtuoso. Then he began and played admirably, well enough almost to furnish the illusion that a great artist was masquerading in obscure Crosskill. So it seemed to these young women present, who were confessedly musical and who had "had advantages." So it seemed even to Isabel Vose, the banker's daughter, who had traveled and had often come in contact with the genuine thing. Before he had finished his first piece half of the young women in the room had made up their minds to become his pupils, and after he had played the half dozen others demanded vociferously their fathers and mothers were scarcely less impressed.

"Every bit as good as Paderewski, and a mighty sight cheaper!" declared Cornelius Vose, the bank president, after the applause had subsided.

"I'm not so sure of that," laughed his daughter. "It may be a good deal dearer than Paderewski before you are through with it."

"I suppose that means that the professor has secured a pupil in the Vose family," he returned, good humoredly. "Well, you ought to know the real thing when you see it. It does seem queer, though, that anything worth while has landed in Crosskill."

"You've been here a long time," she reminded him mischievously.

The professor was the lion of the evening. Everybody made it a point to assure him that he was welcome in Crosskill, and his modest and unaffected manner did wonders for him. Even old Marcia Haring, who seldom agreed with anybody and was tolerated only on account of her money, pronounced him the handsomest and most sensible

"DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS, MISS VOSE?"

man she had seen in a life of no leverage he did not dispute her statement that Beethoven would have written ragtime if he had known how.

When supper was announced it was Isabel Vose who led him in triumph to the bank parlor, in which the banquet was spread. She was a sensible young woman and exceedingly attractive withal. She had passed the ultra romantic period of young womanhood, but she found it difficult to suppress the rather harassing and wholly unaccountable interest she was beginning to take in this mysterious and very agreeable musician. During the repast he talked much and most appreciatively of rural life and its restfulness and capacity to supply the true musical inspiration. Although he avoided the discussion of personal matters with what seemed to Isabel an exaggerated delicacy, she had almost persuaded herself before they returned to the lodge room that he was a composer who had come to Crosskill in search of the proper atmosphere for a masterly effort.

As they were rising from the table the professor took from the pocket of his low cut vest a slip of paper and began to unfold it. "This is something I picked up from the floor after I had been talking with your father," he said, handing the slip to Isabel. "It seems to be a cabalistic design of some sort. It probably has some connection with the order. Do you know what it is, Miss Vose?"

"Yes, I do," she answered hastily. "It belongs to my father. He must have pulled it from his pocket with his handkerchief. He will be annoyed when I confront him with the evidence of his carelessness."

"Then I should advise you to defer the matter. He seems to be enjoying himself, and it would be cruel to disturb him," the young man said, with a soft laugh.

Isabel laughed a little too. "I guess I will take your advice," she said, putting the slip in the belt of her gown and at once forgetting all about it.

* * * * * * *

On the way home the Voses discussed the professor. Mrs. Vose, always charitable to the verge of absurdity, startled the others by a positive declaration that she did not like him and that she was afraid of him. Her husband ridiculed her fears and protested that the man was a genius who had gone astray in Crosskill. Isabel withheld her opinion, if she had one. When they arrived at home she went directly to her room, leaving her parents still engaged in fixing the probable social status of the stranger.

About daybreak she awoke from a distressing nightmare in which the professor seemed to be standing over her in a threatening attitude demanding the combination which would open the bank's safety vault. Then she remembered the slip of paper which she had tucked in her belt for safe keeping. She sat up in bed affrightedly, and the first object that met her eye was the piece of paper, which lay upon the spot where it had fallen when she removed her belt.

"Only a horrible dream!" she whispered, with a great sigh of relief. "But, really, papa is the one that should have had it. If he will carry that combination around in his pocket he deserves to take the consequences."

She composed herself and went to sleep.

* * * * * * *

Nevertheless the professor robbed the bank. With the combination in his possession and with his expert knowledge of the ways and means of doing such things it was an easy effort. When they opened the concert grand it proved to be a hollow sham—no sounding board, no strings, no anything appertaining to the interior of the noble instrument it simulated; only a jumble of weights and ballast and burglars' sundries, among them a complete set of bank looting tools and even a carefully protected vial of the fulminate with which Professor Pierre Lucien Gerard had expected to achieve the end which chance developed so unexpectedly and so soon.

How to Remove a Corn; Try It.

Expose the corn and pass the finger tips of your right hand over it slowly and caressingly, at the same time sending a vibration from the brain to the corn. If it is a soft corn 413 vibrations per second will suffice; if a hard corn, put on a forced draft. Repeat slowly, "I am now sending a current of thought force into my corn and so separating, deducing, disintegrating, rendering, splitting, sundering, splintering, snipping, dwellicating, whittling, dispersing, dislocating, gliding, divorcing, pulverizing, slashing, slicing and dissecting it that presently it will pass away. Repeat it three times; then, with rising inflection, "Avaunt, avaunt, avaunt!" Finish by repeating the password: "The universe is mine. I am it." The corn will at first look extremely surprised, then wilt and fade beautifully from sight.—New Thought.

Sad.

First Baby—You look sad.

Second Baby—I am. I feel keenly the responsibility of having parents who cannot afford to have me.—Smart Set.

EMERY AND LABOR

Homer L. Castle Reviews Legislative Record of His Opponent For Governorship

NOT A FRIEND OF WORKINGMEN

Sensational Disclosures of Opposition to or Neglect to Vote Upon Bills For Wage Earners

Homer L. Castle, who has been making a tour of the coal regions, has been paying particular attention to the labor record of Lewis Emery, Jr., the Democratic candidate for governor, while he served as a member of the general assembly at Harrisburg.

Mr. Castle points out that Mr. Emery occupied most of his time in pressing for legislation which would advance his own interests in the oil fields, he being an independent oil operator, and that labor got very shabby treatment from him when the various bills in the interest of workingmen were before the senate.

Here is what Mr. Castle said:

"When a member of the house of representatives in 1879, Lewis Emery, Jr., opposed a bill for hospitals for the injured and indigent miners, he opposed the passage of a law giving to the laboring men their wages in money, he dodged several bills for the comfort of the injured, the inspection of mines and the limiting of the hours of labor.

"He was a member of the senate for the session of 1881. Four bills came before that session that were of particular interest and importance to the laboring people, especially of the anthracite coal region, in their struggle to better their condition and carry on their unequal warfare against capital. First, senate bill No. 168, bill to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in the coal mines. Second, senate bill 416, entitled, 'An act making an appropriation for a hospital for injured persons in the anthracite coal regions. Third, senate bill 58, an act known as 'The mechanics' lien act,' to secure to laborers their wages. Fourth, house bill 157, entitled, 'An act for the better protection of the wages of the servants, laborers and mechanics.'

As a Dodger.

"When each of these bills was before the senate, Mr. Emery was very conveniently absent and dodged the vote on them. I argue from this that when his services were needed to assist the laboring men as against the corporations he either voted squarely against the laboring men or else he declined to vote throwing the benefit of his influence in favor of corporations. Such a man can not be trusted to either enforce existing laws or recommend new laws against any corporation in which he might have an interest.

"I want to take up in detail Mr. Emery's acts as a member of the senate of 1883 and 1885. Senate bill 390. This was an act requiring the corporations operating bituminous mines to make better provisions for the safety and comfort of the miners. With Mr. Emery's usual care for the interest of the corporations he dodged a vote.

"The other bill to which I want to call attention was senate bill 328, entitled, 'A supplement to an act entitled An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, and providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to the miners in the mines. Mr. Emery was again absent from his place in the senate and failed to record his vote in favor of the interests and life of the workingmen.

And Where Was Emery?

"In the sessions of 1885 there were two noteworthy bills.

"In the borough and township of Plymouth, in Luzerne county, during the year of 1885, there broke out a fever scourge which was very disastrous to that community, and there was a bill proposed known as senate bill 327 and house bill 699, entitled, An act making an appropriation for a temporary hospital and other relief for the destitute sick in the borough and township of Plymouth, in the county of Luzerne.

"Again Mr. Emery, who is ever ready to pay money to supply a brewery to a community in which he is interested was not interested enough in the life and health of these suffering people in Luzerne county to be present and record his vote.

"Senate bill 238 of the same session was a bill to provide for the establishment and the maintenance of a home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania. The vote on this bill is found on page 1946 of the Legislative Record of the session of 1885, and so little cared this man, who, when the war was on, contented himself to stay at home and make money rather than to go to the rescue of his nation, and so little was he interested in the soldiers and sailors of this state, that he again absented himself from his place in the legislative halls.

"Let us finish Mr. Emery's legislative record by taking up his conduct as a member of the senate of 1887.

Senate bill 384, house bill 66, a supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others on buildings. This was proposed by the laboring interest for the better protection of their wages. The vote on this bill will be found on page 2123 of the Legislative Record of the session of 1887. Mr. Emery, as usual, is absent. Senate bill 422, house bill 242, an act making appropriations for the state hospital for injured persons in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The vote on this bill is to be found on page 2580 of the Legislative Records of the session of 1887, and still Mr. Emery was absent. Senate bill 421, to provide for the erection of a state hospital for injured persons, at or near Hazleton in the county of Luzerne, to be called the State hospital for injured persons of the middle coal fields. The vote on this bill is to be found on page 2550 of the Legislative Records of the session of 1887, and still Mr. Emery was absent.

STUART WEARS WELL

Republican Nominee For Governor Squarely On Reform Platform.

POPULAR LEGISLATION URGED

Pledges Made to the Voters Will Be Kept When He Takes the Governor's Chair.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, October 2.

The tour of Lewis A. Stuart, the Republican nominee for governor, and his colleagues on the state ticket continues to be made up of a series of ovations from the masses of the public. Mr. Stuart has developed into a wonderfully successful campaigner. He makes a splendid impression wherever he goes, and the voters are impressed with his honesty and sincerity of purpose. He is standing squarely upon the Republican platform and has convinced all who have heard him that he intends to carry out every pledge made by this party.

In a recent speech he, among other things, said:

"Illustrious as have been the achievements of the Republican party in the past, it can triumph in the present struggle only by justly and fully commanding the consideration and proper approval of the people, and I firmly believe it is the honest and inexorable purpose of the Republican party at the next session of the legislature to enact laws which are recommended and to which it is pledged in its platform.

"The Republican party of Pennsylvania is pledged to confer upon trolley companies the right to carry freight in order that the product of the farm may reach the market at the least possible cost and convenience to the vast number of our people engaged in the production thereof. It is opposed to the ownership of coal mines and of the mining of coal by railways and transportation companies; and in its platform is a plank demanding the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to make effective a constitutional provision upon that subject.

"It demands the passage by the next legislature of such laws as will secure a rate not exceeding two cents a mile upon all the railroads within the commonwealth, and such further legislation as will require the sale of mileage books at a rate not exceeding two cents a mile without the requirement of a $10 deposit or any other obnoxious requirement.

Protecting State's Water Power.

"It also declares a legislative limit shall be placed upon the duration of all franchises granted by the legislature, and the right of the people to take both the franchise and the works, under just terms, carefully reserved. It declares in favor of such legislation as will prevent the water and water power of the state from passing out of the control of the public authorities. It declares in favor of a state commission to exercise relations to transportation within the commonwealth similar to those of the interstate commerce commission for the regulation of interstate transportation. It demands the investigation of the facts as to the abandonment and construction of competitive railroads by existing corporations, and the enactment of such legislation as will enable the state to retake the franchises so abandoned.

THE FRENCH MEAL.

Its Greatest Charm Is the Cheerful Table Talk.

After all, excellent as are the dishes and the order and manner of their service, the table talk is perhaps the chief glory of the French meal.

It is no unusual thing to hear our countrymen and countrywomen, especially our countrywomen, refer to eating as a necessary evil, like the prescribed dose of noisome medicine; as an altogether loathesome business to be disposed of as quickly as possible, with an air that is sour, aggressive, disgusted, languid, patronizing, dreamful, whining or discouraged, according as it springs from dyspepsia, puritanism, interrupted hustling ammenia, affectation, esoteric philosophy, disappointment in love, or honest weariness with a hard and monotonous daily round.

Such a sentiment would scarcely be uttered in France, where the attitude toward the table is universally cordial and respectful, and it could not be taken seriously if it were.

The French writer who said, "The table is the sole place where one is never bored during the first hour," voiced perfectly a national feeling.—Smart Set.

When the Earth Was Top Shaped.

After people dropped the old fashioned idea that the earth was as flat as a pancake they did not immediately grasp the globe or spherical idea as it is applied to worlds. The people of the time of Columbus believed that the earth was a body shaped like a top or cone, the surface rising from the north to the south. There are several letters written by Columbus and still in existence which go to prove that such was his conception of the shape of the earth. The top shaped idea of the earth seems to have originated with one John Blauvis about 1470 and to have immediately become very popular.

A Species.

"Mrs. Kwivvery is one of those anticipatory people, and I simply can't carry on a conversation with her without getting so nervous I feel as though I should fly to pieces," says the lady with the jade brooch.

"Anticipatory?" asks the lady without any long gloves. "How is that?"

"She listens faster than you talk to her."—Life.

Life, it is thanks to death that I hold thee so dear.—Seneca.

60 Years Old

and generally played out, when I commenced to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," writes S. I. Young, of Hiram, Ohio. "For years I have suffered with inflammation and constant pain in the bladder and kidneys, and have gradually grown worse and expected at any time that passing urine by nature's effort would cease. Besides I have had rheumatic pain in every muscle and joint, and have suffered intensely, but I must say I have not in five years felt as well as I do now. Have improved daily since I began the use of

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY

About a week ago I gave a man afflicted with bladder trouble, some Favorite Remedy, and to-day he said: 'That is a great medicine; I am better already,' and he drove eight miles to get a bottle of it."

You may have a free sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney, Liver and Blood medicine, and a booklet containing valuable medical advice by simply writing to the Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y. Mention this paper. Large bottles $1.00. All druggists.

ACME MILL,

F. A GREEN, Propr

MY STOCK IS FRESH AND CONSISTS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal, Wheat, Corn Oats, Hay, Straw, Bran, Middlings, Hominy, Linseed Meal, Etc.

Goods Sold for Cash only and Delivered Promptly.

Water & Hill Sts. Smethport.

Rooney's is the Place

to buy a nice, sweet piece of

Fresh Salt or Smoked

MEAT

whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for

Fruit and Vegetables

I am always headquarters.

J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

UNDERTAKING

— AND —

EMBALMING

IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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March 5, 1903.

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Is, as ever headquarters for everything in the line of

Standard Jewelry.

If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

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at this reliable establishment. Prices are right,

Stock is Complete,

Goods are the Best, therefore your patronage is solicited.

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Is a powerful, invigorating tonic, imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. The local, womanly health is so intimately related to the general health that when diseases of the delicate womanly organs are cured the whole body gains in health and strength. For weak and sickly women who are "worn-out," "run-down" or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office or schoolroom, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, and for nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proven a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving powers.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womanly organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Cures obstinate cases. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of "female weakness," painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus or falling of the pelvic organs, weak back, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are made from harmless but efficient medical roots found growing in our American forests. The Indians knew of the marvelous curative value of some of these roots and imparted that knowledge to some of the friendlier whites, and gradually some of the more progressive physicians came to test and use them, and ever since they have grown in favor by reason of their superior curative virtues and their safe and harmless qualities.

Your druggists sell the "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION" and also that famous alterative, blood purifier and stomach tonic, the "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." Write to Dr. Pierce about your case. He is an experienced physician and will treat your case as confidential and without charge for correspondence. Address him at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is chief consulting physician.

IMPORTANT NEWS

We have just received a supply of

LIQUID VENEER

The great cleaner and renewer of Furniture, Pianos and Woodwork.

IN THE NEW SIZE

25c. BOTTLES.

J. C. HAMLIN,

The Big Store. SMETHPORT.

Didn't Belong to Colorado.

In the early days of Leadville there was a singular character living by the name of Major Martin McGinnis. The major was the important man of the camp, and when any distinguished parties came to the city they were received by Major Martin McGinnis and presented with the freedom of the camp on a gold plate. The French government sent three mining engineers over to examine and to report upon the mineral deposits of this locality. They were received by Major Martin McGinnis, who put them in carriages and took them around the camp. As they were going up California gulch the Frenchmen suddenly jumped out of the carriage and commenced to hammer and chisel upon a large black bowlder that lay alongside the road. The major watched them gesticulating to one another, and he finally said to the interpreter: "What do they mean? What are they talking about?" The interpreter said, "They say that rock don't belong here." The major said: "The deuce it don't! You say to those foreigners that I won't stand for them coming over here and running down our country. Tell them that they can find anything anywhere in Colorado."

The Frenchmen were right, however, for this black rock was a meteor and had fallen from the skies.—Leadville Herald-Democrat.

The Sanity of Society.

We are convinced that society has never shown so high a level of good sense, intelligence and public spirit as it shows today. For one young man who remains at home to go to the devil there are a dozen performing the task of the state under difficult conditions in far countries. For one fashionable lady who lives only for pleasure there are twenty who spend much of their time in serious and intelligent public work. Let any one compare the life of a "smart" woman as he will find it in Pope or Horace Walpole with the life of her sister today and he will grasp the reality of the change. It is not only more innocent, but infinitely more useful. Many women no doubt lose a great deal of money at cards [illegible] there will always be the people to gamble, and [illegible] of luxury is a small evil compared [illegible] or the excess of [illegible].

[illegible] placed his beautiful [illegible] Marie Louise in 17[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop't.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1906

Republican Ticket.

STATE.

For Governor,
EDWIN S. STUART
of Philadelphia.

For Lieut. Governor,
ROBT. S. MURPHY
of Cambria county.

For Auditor General,
ROBERT K. YOUNG,

For Sec'y Internal Affairs,
HENRY HOUCK,
of Lebanon.

21st DISTRICT.
For Congress
CAPT. C. F. BARCLAY
of Cameron county.

COUNTY.

For Members of Assembly,
JAS. A. McKEAN
of Smethport.
B. P. HARGOOD,
of Bradford.

For Jury Commissioner,
W. S. MARSH,
of Bradford.

THE most terrific storm that has visited this country in over one hundred years swept the coast of Alabama and Florida last Thursday and Friday, doing untold damage and taking the lives of many persons. Reports are that the damage will reach something over a million dollars and that about 100 lives were lost.

FRANCIS M. FREEMAN, a life long Democrat and veteran of the Civil War and one of our best respected citizen of this borough passed away Thursday, while shaking hands with the Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Stuart, for the first time in many years going to vote the Republican ticket this fall. I intend to vote for all the remaining mates. I would say one straight party man from start to finish. And that is the way a great many of the old time Democrats intend to do at the present political crisis in this State.

Chairman Creasy of the Democratic county committee does not seem to be convinced by long array of figures that his party's argument good, that the people strongly favor the Democratic party in power to support. Of course the Democrats would utterly confound us with preposterous statements. Even were their assertions true, that a man could pay fifty per cent more for the necessaries of life than he did in the corresponding period, he has something now to buy with and he had not then. But we have shown by figures that the fifty per cent statement is all moonshine. On the other hand, a man wanting work can get it and at the biggest wages ever paid mechanics and laborers in this country. If our neighbor had looked over his exchanges last week he would have seen that Lancaster farmers in this State are offering $3 per day for helpers but are unable to get them. The average pay for farm laborers in that great agricultural county is $1.75. In Maine and other eastern States farmers are paying $2.50 per day. In the west they cannot get help to secure their crops at any price. And this is the situation in every section of the country.

IT must be a sad blow to the Lincoln Republican workers and their Democratic friends to learn that Elisha K. Kane of Roshequin, one of the foremost Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania, is not an Emery admirer. Some of these so-called Lincolnites have been very emphatic in stating that Mr. Kane favored Emery and some of them even went so far as to remark that he would vote for him. In last week's issue of the Mr. Jewett Herald Mr. Kane had a letter in which he voiced his opinion of Mr. Emery, and among other things he said: "Truly I am one of that number, far from private, who recognize Mr. Emery's services in attacking the Republican ring and those two giant corporations. Had not Mr. Emery courted the favor of the brewery and whiskey trusts and bound himself apprentice to the Hall-Gordon Democratic rings; and, in spite of my earnest pleadings, refused to take his stand for prohibition, I should be his ardent supporter. When a great man allies himself with evil his former greatness makes him more dangerous. At Clearfield he opened his campaign by denouncing my two true-hearted friends, Castle and Swallow, as cowards. He has daily papers to spread everywhere his slanders and those of his little Black attendant."

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1906.

The fate of the Cuban republic so far as independent government is concerned may be said to hang in the balance. The War Department professes to have hopes of a peaceful outcome, but dispatches from Havana, which have been received in Washington, indicate a decidedly more gloomy trend of thought. Secretary Taft, who is managing the affair in Havana, has had experience enough in the Philippines to gauge very accurately the capacity for self government of a Latin-American people. He has informed the President, confidentially, that it will in all probability be necessary to send soldiers to Cuba in order to guard plantations in the interior and to protect American and Cuban interests from the wrath of the insurrectionists. It is hardly believed that the protection of Havana and the other coast cities will answer the purpose once intervention becomes an established fact. Of course, if the American Commissioners are able to induce the Moderates to establish a provisional government, it may not be necessary to send an army for the pacification of the Island. A government which Cubans would respect and with no more force than could be landed by the warships at the coast ports, would be a very desirable consummation; but it is greatly to be feared that matters have gone beyond the point where such benevolent intervention would be of effect.

Officers of the general staff and of the general Navy Board have come to the conclusion that it may be necessary to seize the fortifications at Havana and Santiago, and orders looking to such a move have been issued with a view to putting them into effect the instant it is shown that a rupture is inevitable. The question of sending marines to the interior has been seriously discussed, and if it becomes necessary to send troops to the interior, all of the warships are prepared for such an eventuality and will be able to keep in close touch with their men by means of the Cuban railways. The hurricane along the Gulf Coast has seriously interfered with some of the plans for concentration and efforts to get in touch with the marines now stationed at Pensecola and New Orleans have been unavailing.

Orders have been sent to New York to prepare the old receiving ship Hancock for the transportation of marines and sailors to Cuba should it become necessary. It is possible also that the War Department in case of stress will call upon the Panama Railway, which has in service five ships now plying between New York and Colon. Each of these ships would be available to carry six or seven companies, and they would form a very valuable auxiliary in case the War Department needed immediate tonnage.

The situation on the south side of the Island, according to dispatches received at the War Department, is the most serious that has yet developed. Two warships, the Cleveland and Marietta are now at Cienfuegos, and a total of nearly 500 marines have been sent inland from this point to guard the plantations and any other foreign interests which need protection. These men are badly worn out through constant service, and it is quite possible that if the strain continues they will have to be relieved and fresh men sent to take their place.

An interesting side light on the situation in Cuba was received in the arrival in Washington late this week of Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, who started recently for a short vacation in Europe. It is an open secret that Senor Quesada, who was the representative of the Cuban Juntar in Washington prior to the Spanish-American war, had ambitious towards the Presidency of Cuba. But being a patriotic gentleman, when Palma was elected he accepted the ministry to Washington as something "equally good" or almost so, and has since been living here in hopes that he might succeed the moderate president when the latter's term expired. Senor Quesada lost no time in getting into communication with Oyster Bay, and expressed his confidence that President Roosevelt would never destroy the independence of Cuba except as a last resort to protect the Cubans from themselves.

Much satisfaction has been expressed over the determination of Secretary Shaw to deposit $26,000,000 in government funds with the principal depository banks of the country in order to help out the present money stringency. What the banks are most in need of at the present moment is ready cash, and the government is willing to receive in the Treasury as security any bond, which, according to the laws of New York and Massachusetts have been rated as satisfactory security for savings banks. The liquid funds thus made available will help out considerably in the interior where ready money is required for moving crops. The larger deposits, of course, will go to New York and Chicago, but 26 different cities from Boston, Mass., to New Orleans and Sioux Falls, will also benefit, and while some of the money may be used in speculation as the movement of the stock market indicated soon after the announcement of these deposits was made, it will help the country at large at a time when the money market was sorely in need of help.

In the general anti-trust campaign which has now been inaugurated, much the most important movement is the preparation of the suit against the Standard Oil Company, which only awaits the approval of Attorney General Moody before it is put into effect. Just how this campaign is going to be conducted has not yet been divulged by the government, but three of the best corporation lawyers obtainable have been retained as special counsel for the Department of Justice. They are Messrs. Purdy, Morrison and Kellogg, the latter for some time counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, and whose situation in that corporation became unpleasant, if not untenable, because he was not willing to lend his services in the fight against the Northern Securities Company. All three of the gentlemen named have kept in close touch with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield in the investigation that he has made in the past two years of the Standard Oil Company's business methods. It will be recalled that one section of this report already has been published, and the methods of the Standard brought to light were in themselves quite enough to justify a prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

M. E. Appointments.

Following are the appointments in the Olean District which were made in Bradford Monday:

Thomas Cardus, Presiding Elder; Allegany and Knapps Creek, F. A. Johnson; Allentown, W. D. Allen; Andover, G. H. Patterson; Angelica, B. R. Gerner; Annin Creek and Turtle Point, Fillmore Ronlo; Belfast and Orange, T. W. Chandler; Belmont, J. M. Leach; Bolivar, J. R. Wells; Bradford, Asbury, P. A. Crow, First, J. M. Walters; Ceres, L. D. Adams; Colegrove and Clermont, J. A. Perkins; Condersport, E. M. Snodgrass; Cuba and Abbotts, T. C. Bell; Custer City, H. F. Osborne; Derrick City and Sawyer City, G. W. Waldo; East Ashford and West Valley, W. F. Tubbs; East Otto, W. H. Adams; East Salamanca and Killbuck, supply, C. W. Hayes; Eldred, W. G. Schoepflin; Ellicottville, C. W. Walker; Franklinville, W. A. Laughlin; Friendship, J. W. Sunborn; Genesee and Gold, J. A. Nelson; Hinsdale, J. E. Tallant; Ischua, Ward Burrows; Limestone, D. N. Lacey; Machias, W. B. Wagoner; Mt. Alton, supply, L. H. Moore; Olean, First, M. H. Liedliter, Ninth St., Hugh Boyd, Peoples, J. A. Smith; Otto, D. E. Stiles; Port Allegany, H. A. Reel; Portville, John Segwalt; Roulette, J. W. Wright; Rushford and Canaden, David White; Scio, A. A. Craw; Shingle House, I. H. Crocker; Smethport, W. A. Harris; Stannards and Shongo, G. S. Robinson; Sugartown, C. W. Walker; Ulysses, W. H. Smith; Wellsville, F. H. Van Kenran; Whitesville, T. H. Carrier.

Subscribe for the MINER.

SEE THE GROWTH OF THE

People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.

NUMBER WRITTEN TO		GROSS ASSETS
January 1, 1904	650	$ 4,188.24
January 1, 1905	9,458	11,608.70
April 1, 1905	13,217	49,253.08
July 1, 1905	17,494	87,309.09
August 1, 1905	19,013	100,907.66
September 1, 1905	20,530	118,546 91
October 1, 1905	21,930	138,000.15
November 1, 1905	23,501	158,273.80
December 1, 1905	26,423	182,850.90
January 1, 1906	27,255	222,918.83

Claims Paid to Date, $36,343.00.

IT PAYS at the end of each Five Years from $125 to $1,000.
IT PAYS from $5 to $20 per week to Disabled Members.
IT PAYS at Death from $100 to $800, no matter how soon it occurs.
IT PAYS for loss of an eye, arm or leg, from $50 to $400.
IT PAYS for the loss of two members twice the above amount.
IT PAYS you if you live; it pays you if you are sick.
IT PAYS you if you are hurt; it pays the beneficiary if you die.

OUR PLAN:

THE ASSOCIATION ISSUES FOUR CERTIFICATES, NAMELY:

	COST PER MONTH	WEEKLY BENEFIT	PAYMENT AT DEATH	DOUBLE ACCIDENT	SINGLE ACCIDENT	ENDOWMENT ENDS THIS.
No. 1	$1.00	$ 5.00	$100.00	$100.00	$ 50.00	$125.00
No. 2	2.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	250.00
No. 3	3.00	15.00	300.00	300.00	150.00	375.00
No. 4	4.00	20.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	500.00

People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.
Syracuse, N. Y.

COFFEE

Gilt Edge, Castle and Emperor and Puritan Palmer House
35c
20c

Penns Cafe, Sensation and Canister,
30c

Black Coffee
10, 20, 22, & 35 cents

We Can Please You. Give Us a Trial.

A. E. FOSTER & CO

There's no bother

Lucas Paint
(Tinted Gloss)
is ready for use. Mixed by modern machinery more uniformly than you can ever mix by hand. This saves your time and energy, and makes a more uniform and permanent coat than anything else you could buy or mix.
An easy and quick job.
John Lucas & Co
Sixty years of paint-making
New York Philadelphia Chicago

WANTED AN ENERGETIC MAN OR WOMAN TO REPRESENT US

in every town, selling our Coffees, Teas, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts. **Large cash commissions.** Special inducements given your customers. Our salesmen are making $20.00 to $50.00 a week permanently. If you wish to get into this money making business, giving it all your time, or to handle same in connection with your other work, write to us at once. Only one representative selected in each locality. Applicants must furnish references.

R. B. ROPE, MANAGER. 601 LOUISIANA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEVERAL REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD ATTEND THE R. B. I.

The Best Course of Study.
Large Faculty of Experienced Specialists.
Faculty are Authors of the Leading Series of Commercial Textbooks.
Finest Building and Equipment, Gymnasium, Baths, etc.
Free Course of High-Class Lectures and Entertainments.
More than 100 New Typewriters, and latest Office Devices.
Calls for Graduates to fill good places exceed Entire Student Enrollment by more than 50 per cent.
Clean Athletics—Baseball, Basketball, and Field Day Exercises.
Enthusiasm in Every Department. Send for Catalogue.

ROCHESTER BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Westbrook Commercial Academy

A PROGRESSIVE, RELIABLE SCHOOL.

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR will open in September. Prospective students should arrange in advance for the attendance is limited. Special combined course scholarships issued thro June and July. Send for catalogue and list of graduates who have secured positions within the past year. E. D. Westbrook, Principal, Olean, N. Y.

NEW FALL HATS

A COMPLETE AT PRICES RANGING FROM

50C TO $3.

H. W. RUBIN, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

The Old Reliable Clothier, Furnisher and Merchant Tailor.

10 & 15c Ladies Home Journal Patterns 10 & 15c

MONTHLY STYLE BOOK FREE.

TAKING INVENTORY.

Therefore I have discontinued the pre-inventory sale of 10 per cent discount, taking effect October 1.

Although while taking this inventory, we have fixed up a bargain counter, on which are placed some very good bargains, reduced in prices, below their value.

D. C. YOUNG
SMETHPORT, PA.

June 25, 1906.

Everything New, Stylish Up-to-Date in Merchant Tailoring,

G. W. SHILLENN
THE LEADING TAILOR.

IF YOU LOOKING FOR

GOOD GOODS and HONEST DEALINGS

Don't forget to call on us for GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Don't forget to get a sack of our SEARCHLIGHT FLOUR.

Try some of Heinz's DILL PICKLES and a bottle of CATSUP and many other things too numerous to mention.

Also agents for LIPTON'S CELEBRATED TEAS and COFFEES. Also fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS arriving daily. Finest in town.

Hagberg & Sherburne.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WE CAN SUPPLY THEM

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED

MANY NEW NOVELTIES, Etc.

H. C. WELLS

THE TRIM

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

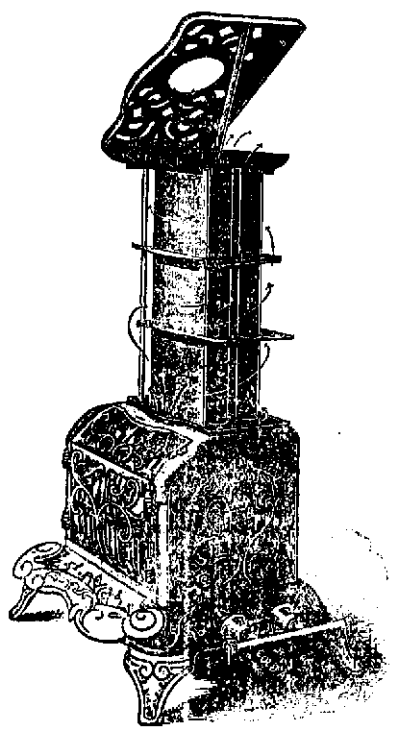
Of "Printzess" make has that easy air of distinction one would scarcely expect to find outside the best custom tailor work.

Almost every woman can be fitted from our line with very slight alterations and those guaranteed to be satisfactory.

If you are ready for the New Fall Suits the New Fall Suits are ready for you

The Lindholm Company.

Now Heat Your Home Comfortable With a REFLEX GAS HEATER



Even if gas costs 20c a thousand it would be cheaper for you in a Reflex Heater than 15c gas in other makes. This is a positive fact, and Redfield, the Hardware Dealer, will prove it to you. It beats using coal at any price.

At this time of year all people are more or less worried on the fuel subject. The Jewett Reflex Heater will positively settle your worriment in the most satisfactory and economical way. It will pay you to buy a Reflex because of its economy and heating power. The Pennsylvania R. R., after a thorough examination of all makes, decided on the Reflex and have them in use in all the depots where natural gas is burned and the P. R. R. generally know what they are doing.

WHEN YOU THINK OF HARDWARE THINK OF

REDFIELD,

Hamilton Block Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1906.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—October.

—Consult D. C. Young's change of ad in this issue.

—Stoves are advertised by H. H. Redfield this week.

—Attend the dance at the Lyceum on Saturday evening.

—Fresh Baltimore oysters received at the Model restaurant.

—T. H. Pancoast has been re-elected manager of the Haines Flint Bottle Co.

—The Haines Flint Bottle factory will commence making bottles Saturday morning.

—The new ad for Fry & Comes this week is readable and some seasonable advice is given.

—Mrs. W. S. Palmer entertained the Bridge Whist Club at her home on Main street Tuesday afternoon.

—N. W. Read, aged 69 years, and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Kane Tuesday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wells entertained a party of friends Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Wells of Buffalo who were their guests.

—A new advertisement appears in the space of D. C. Young.

—Miss Mae Eckman of Olean has accepted the position of head trimmer at the millinery store of Mrs. Carrie Clark.

—Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in the chapel in the Methodist Episcopal church the industrial classes will be reorganized.

—The strike of the brick layers on the new St. Elizabeth's church has been settled and work was resumed on Thursday of last week.

—Clarence Bennett, who is a favorite with Smethport theatregoers, will take the leading role in "A Warning Bell," which will be presented at the Lyceum next Wednesday evening.

—On Sunday morning the Rev. W. A. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach on the theme, "By Faith Only." In the evening the theme will be "Life's Autumn."

—At St. Luke's church on next Sunday the services will be at 10 and 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Services and Sunday school at All Saints', East Smethport, at 2:30 p. m.

—Frank O. Richmond, who has been a conductor on the B., B. & K. railroad practically ever since the road ran into Smethport, has resigned his position and returned to his home in this borough to live and enjoy life until he is called to

—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Ware at the Baptist church next Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school at 12 m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m., and Juniors at 3 p. m.

—The Lyceum management will give a dance at the Lyceum on Saturday evening and on Saturday evenings for some time providing a liberal patronage is accorded. Good music and a pleasant social evening is promised all.

—Mrs. Joseph W. Bouton and daughter, Helen, were taken ill in Buffalo last Friday and were unable to return home until Monday, which necessitated Judge Bouton being late for court. Both Mrs. Bouton and daughter are improving at the present time.

—The B., R. & P. railroad company has posted notices at the local depot stating that able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 26 years are wanted as locomotive firemen; also men from 21 to 30 years of age for freight brakemen.—Bradford Era.

—Allen Hatch, who had been suffering for some time with a mild attack of appendicitis, went to Kane on Friday and on Saturday Dr. Kane removed his appendix. He withstood the operation very well and the latest reports are that he is on the road to rapid recovery.

—This evening (Thursday) in the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Epworth League will hold a penny social. There will be games, refreshments and entertainment for all—everything that you participate in will cost you a penny. Come and bring your pennies.

—The first regular meeting of the Travellers' Club will be held Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock. The following is the literary work for the day: Roll call. Current events. Topography, flora and fauna, Miss Campbell. Ancient History, 600-1517 A. D., Mrs. Shilleun. The Aztecs, Mrs. Masser.

—The Bradford Era remarks: Owing to the dronth the price of milk has been raised a cent a quart. By this it is not meant that the dairymen are short of water to mix with milk. Oh no. The dry weather has killed the grass in the pasture lands and the volume of the lacteal supply has thereby been diminished. The cut in prices was effective Monday.

—"Tracy the Outlaw," a wild west melodrama was presented at the Lyceum Tuesday evening to a medium sized audience by a fair company. The play is of the kind that does not make much of a hit with Smethport theater goers even though the characters were well taken. The monologue turn of Leo Carray made the hit of the performance.

—Ever think about the "poverty-stricken" people of America? Go into any American town, east or west, and ninety-nine out of every hundred people are "getting along." Seventy-five out of every hundred are prosperous; half of them are well-to-do and a quarter of them rich. "Where are the poverty-stricken wretches the Reformers are working for.—E. W. Howe.

—All who have clothing for boys and girls of all ages, from small infants to school children of all sizes, to spare; also bedding, towels and everything needed in such an institution will be doing much good by sending them to Mrs. M. E. Richmond, not later than Tuesday, Oct. 11, to be packed and shipped to the McKean County Children's Home in Bradford. Only garments in good repair are desired.

—Olean athletes are making arrangements to hold a track meet in that city the latter part of the month. It is proposed to invite the athletes of the schools of Bolivar, Portville, Allegany, Little Valley, Jamestown, Wellsville, Hornell, Franklinville, Coudersport, Smethport, Port Allegany and Bradford. Track events will be preceded by a football game to be played under the new rules between two good high school teams, probably those of Olean and Bradford.—Bradford Era.

—On Monday the writer met Ransom Beckwith, who is past 90 years of age, on the street and he told us a very interesting story of his father capturing a big gray wolf on the Bunker Hill farm, this county, 72 years ago this fall. He said that a dog got the wolf cornered in a brush pile and that while the wolf was holding the dog at bay his father climbed on the brush pile and pounced on the wolf's back, bearing it to the ground and with the assistance of a crotched stick held it there until neighbors were called and the capture completed. How many of our hunters of to-day are there who would like to tackle such a job?

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Smethport for the week ending September 29, 1906:

Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, Ira Dunlap 2, Mrs. Chas. Hartmayer, Mrs. D Morrison, T. C. Plummer, Miss Ida Spanberg.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. O. GALLUP, Postmaster.

Very Low Colonists Rates Via Nickel Plate Road.

$42.50 Buffalo to Pacific coast points. Corresponding rates to all points in the Far West, daily until October 31st. Tickets good in tourists sleepers. Choice of routes beyond Chicago. Write for full particulars to R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

B., R. & P. Ry. excursion Sunday, Oct. 14th. Special train will leave Mt. Jewett at 8:30 a. m. Round trip tickets

Personal Mention.

Mrs. W. H. Leyman of Bradford is the guest of Mrs. M. L. Bisett.

Miss Josephine Monroe of Hornell was a visitor in town this week.

W. V. Provin of Bolivar was a visitor in town the forepart of the week.

Mrs. Benjamin Judge of Binghamton, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Laura Taylor.

Miss May Choate was a guest of H. S. Rogers and family at Mt. Jewett over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo J. Hamlin returned home Saturday from a visit to Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. S. W. Baumgardner of Bradford was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Pierce over Sunday.

Miss Georgia Crosby was called to Pittsburg on Monday by the illness of her uncle, N. C. Parish.

Miss Helen Smith started Monday for Amboy, Ill., where she will take charge of the high school there as principal.

Mrs. C. B. Corwin returned Monday from a three weeks' visit with friends in Conneaut, Ohio, and North Girard, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. McCandless and Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin returned Saturday evening from an automobile trip to Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Burdick and Sidney Burdick are spending the week in Harrisburg and attending the dedication of the State Capitol.

McKean County Children's Home.

Through the liberality of some of its generous friends the Children's Aid Society have been able to paint and greatly improve the outward appearance of the home for children under their care. They will at this time change the name from Beacon Light Mission to what it really is, "McKean County Children's Home."

This society is quietly doing a good work in this county. During the year they have had forty-three children under their care; they have placed several in permanent homes, and have twenty-four under their care at present. It means a great deal of work and a great responsibility upon the workers in this society. They solicit the assistance of all who are interested in the betterment of the needy children of this county. Personal help, as well as clothing, provisions and money, is always needed.

MRS. S. E. VANTINE, President,
MRS. JOHN P. MELVIN, Secretary,
MRS. E. V. CODY, Treasurer,
MISS MADGE GUNN, Solicitor.

For Sale.

A number of fine lots fronting on Main Street, in Smethport. These lots are 4 by 16 rods, nicely located, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms of payment. Also a nice lot on Bank street. T. H. Morrison, Attorney

WM. MONHEIMER'S

RAIN COATS.

With such crazy climate—rain one minute, freezing cold or sun the next—a Rain Coat is more than a convenience—it's necessary—practically two coats in one. Our absolutely rain-proof

RAIN COATS

have all the points that you would expect in a $25 or $30 Coats and yet we sell the identical coats at

$13.50 and $15.50

Of course we have 'em as low as from $3.50 to $7.50.

At WM. MONHEIMER'S

McCALL PATTERNS 10 & 15c

ARROW COLLARS 2 for 25c

FRY & COMES.

GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER.

The new fall stocks are now ready and cover practically every cold weather want. We've told you about the Tailored Skirts. You'll travel many a mile to find so good a lot in every detail of Style, Sewing and Workmanship at the prices we ask. To those who prefer dress goods and silks by the yard we offer unexcelled opportunities in the most approved weaves. Warm underwear and hosiery is here too in abundance. This week we direct your particular attention to

1800 yards EXTRA QUALITY OUTING FLANNEL, at per yd. 10c

A complete assortment of patterns and plain colors.

1000 yards BEAUTIFUL FLANNELETTES at per yd. 10c, 12 1-2 & 17c

Persian Patterns, Stripes and Dots in light and dark colors.

FRY & COMES

HOLMES & GILFILLAN

SMETHPORT PENN'A.

LUMBER YARD

If you are building or repairing come and see our stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lime, Brick, Cement. Etc., Etc.

Holmes & Gilfillan.

EXQUISITE STYLES IN

Early Fall Millinery.

Are being shown this week. Also, all the new styles in ladies shirt-waists and tailored skirts in the latest colorings for fall wear. Don't fail to see these new things. Still selling what few summer goods we have left at below cost

Mrs. A. E. Hinman.

McCoy's Drug Store

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Globe-Wernicke Book Case

Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen.

A GUARANTEED ATTRACTION.

A PLAY AS PURE AS THE WINDS THAT BLOW FROM THE HILLS WHERE THE D AISIES GROW.

SMETHPORT LYCEUM

ONE NIGHT ONLY

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1906.

GORDON & BENNETT

Present the Eminent Author-Actor

Clarence Bennett

(HIMSELF)

Supported by a Superb Acting Company in the Pastoral Comedy Drama

"The Warning Bell"

A Story of Old New England. By the Author of "The Holy City" and "A Royal Slave."

Elaborate Scenic Effects.

Brimful of Pathos and Humor.

A Story of the Cape Cod Folks.

PRICES:

25, 35, 50, 75c & $1.

Seats on sale at Wells' Drug Store.